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THE TIMES COMPANY.

Richmond, Va.

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FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF ALL PERSONS HAVING BUSINESS WITH THE TIMES EDITORIAL ROOMS, THE ELEVATOR WILL BE KEPT RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1891.

SIX PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Mr. Preston Belvin's colt won a race against three-year-olds yesterday. Miss Blanton of Richmond, will marry Professor Barrett, of Atlanta. The Bureau of Credits was chartered. House and Senate Committees on Criminal Expenses are in session. Mr. Thomas Pond buried. The fire engine tried.

VIRGINIA.

The Baptist Association continued its session at Lynchburg. Coroner Taylor, of Richmond, was a witness in the Baker-Gilmer trial in Abingdon. Dr. C. V. Robinson, health officer, recommends a thorough system of drainage and general vaccination of school children in Petersburg. Intelligence of the death of Mrs. Fannie Lane at Blackstone has been received. A match game of base-ball is to be played soon in Petersburg between teams of the Richmond Grays and Petersburg Grays.

WASHINGTON.

Examinations for twelve appointments to the army from civil life will take place in August. Reports that a satisfactory exhibit of foreign products will be made at the Chicago Fair. John Dockett is dead; aged one hundred and six years. The Virginia Republican and the Mahone Virginia Republican Associations of Washington have met and organized.

NEW YORK.

The Stuyvesant Democratic Club had a clam-bake. E. N. Schoppe killed himself with a pistol. Sugar has fallen in price by cutting. The steamship Maestri broke the ocean-trip record.

GENERAL.

A syndicate has purchased the Sulphur Springs, W. Va.—A negro in Savannah, Ga., was tried and convicted in three hours for wife-murder. A special session of the Vermont Legislature will be held this month. The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America met in Washington.

SOCIETY met unusually gay out West. Among the social items recently published from Blue Mountains, Col., is one to the effect that when Mr. Thomas Roach wanted to dance during a select ball, and the floor manager informed him that it was impossible for him to do so as the sets were all filled, he immediately drew a bowie and stabbed the manager. Upon this Mr. Billy McCord attacked Mr. Roach and in turn was killed. Then a young man snatched up a Winchester and fired at Mr. Roach, but missed him and killed a lady. The dance then proceeded without further interruption. This is said to have been an unusual occurrence in Blue Mountains' society, however, as generally speaking, guests who bring their guns along have their wishes very promptly acceded to.

THE TIMES has received a copy of a little pamphlet entitled "Salem Illustrated," which is devoted to advertising Salem and presenting its attractions as a place of residence, business, investment and manufacturing. It is gotten up by the Salem Improvement, the Salem Development and the South Salem Land Companies, and is handsomely illustrated by cuts showing all the principal buildings and chief points of interest in and about Salem. The entire work does great credit to all concerned in it.

HON. JERRY SIMPSON, who has gained immortality as "The sockless statesman of Medicine Lodge," reports, after a prolonged visit through Georgia, that the third party is sweeping everything before it in that section. The sockless Kansan must be badly mistaken. No third party can make any headway in the South as long as the nigger remains in the woodpile. While Cuffy is an issue Southern white men must keep in Democratic ranks unless they are ready to commit social suicide.

THE G. A. R. convention in Detroit is having a taste of race troubles. It seems that a lot of negro posts in Louisiana and Mississippi have been claiming recognition as equals, but commanders of white posts in those States have refused to respect their wishes. And now the commander-in-chief of the order at the Detroit convention recommends a separate organization for the colored troops. Thus the great "loyal" veteran body of the Union draws the color line, and the brother in blue is again wounded in the house of his friends.

THE editor of the Greenville (S.C.) News sympathizes with the Emperor of Germany over the charges that he drinks too much and is a victim of the opium habit. The aforesaid editor says that similar statements have been made about him, and he offers his condolences to the Emperor as follows: "People in our position must expect calumny. Bill, though we be chaste as the icicles which hang on Dian's temple."

WHILE Columbus lived there were few so poor as to do him reverence. Now, however, on the heels of the Columbian Exposition, every old portrait of him that can be found is being reproduced, and every town in the world, which can concoct the slightest pretence for so doing, is laying claim to being his birthplace. The evil that men do may live after them, but the good is not always interred with their bones.

LIGHT FROM THE ALLIANCE.

It is very gratifying to the friends of all justifiable purposes of the Farmers' Alliance to see that some of their most thoughtful and leading spirits are protesting against the sub-treasury scheme.

The language of Colonel W. A. Harris, of Kansas, deserves to be circulated among all the members of the Alliance, as it undoubtedly meets the approval of all sound Democrats. He says that "after a brilliant victory has been won by the Alliance the so-called sub-treasury scheme was brought forth—a scheme in its essential features modeled after all the most vicious and corrupt practices which we had condemned—patterned after the illegitimate loan of money by the Government to the National banks and to the railroads, and the warehousing and storing of goods for importers and distillers—a scheme to tax the many for the benefit of the few, and of even the most doubtful benefit to those few."

These are words of truth and soberness, and coming as they do from an Alliance leader (who by the way was a Confederate colonel) give promise that the Democratic heaven is at work and will eventually leave the whole Alliance lump and convert them into sound Democrats.

And what can any man who desires the Government to be administered equally and impartially for the good of all citizens alike wish more than the prevalence of Democratic doctrine? Not the spurious counterfeits which artful and designing demagogues are trying to pass off as good Democratic coin, but the principles which have the ring of true metal and are based on the equal rights of all men before the law and special favors to none.

We have hailed the Alliance as a way across the barrier which has separated dissatisfied Republicans from the fold of the Democracy. The process may be tedious, but the result is inevitable.

FUTURE OF SOUTHERN COTTON.

The increase in the area of cotton which is cultivated abroad—India, Egypt and now the Transvaal having taken steps this year to add about twenty-five per cent. to the amount of their cotton product as compared with the crop of last year—threatens to knock still lower the prices of our American crop.

There is already a growing demand for Egyptian cotton in this country on account of its being adapted to the production of the finer kinds of cotton fabrics, and unless active measures are adopted by the cotton-planters of the South to improve the general quality of their staple the competition with the African product will have the effect of permanently lowering its value.

The Dry Goods Economist, of New York, has recently called particular attention to the danger which threatens the Southern planter from this source.

"It is too late," it remarks, "to make a diversion in the planting by directing attention to the growth of a larger quantity of the Allan or Peeler cotton. But with the efforts of other nations to grow a portion, if not all of their cotton, this early opportunity is improved to remind cotton-planters throughout the South that competition is being fostered to their disadvantage, and they cannot be too quick in devising measures for a more extensive growth of the Allan cotton, and any other fine, long and colored staple that will answer in the place of the Egyptian. There is ample time before the planting of another crop to secure much necessary data and seed, and we feel confident that with proper care extended in the direction suggested the benefits arising from a successful growth of the long combed staple would be very remunerative to the planters, while it would confer a boon upon the cotton manufacturing industry of this country."

The Boston Journal of Commerce utters a similar note of warning:

"The cultivation of longer-stapled cotton—1½ to 1¾ inch length—should be a desideratum among Southern planters of the highest importance, the spinning of finer yarns in Northern mills, and the requirements for a cotton that will give numbers 40 to 60, creating a domestic demand for long-stapled cotton which Southern planters should heed. We ought to raise in the South the cotton that is being imported from Egypt in largely increasing quantities. To do so will require constant attention in the careful selection of seeds for planting, and the best of cultivation on well prepared soil. Planters have objected to the cultivation of extra-stapled cotton because of the additional care demanded and the less percentage of lint in the yield of seed cotton. Whatever the disadvantages may be in this respect the better price which the cotton commands ought to more than compensate for any differences."

The situation is rendered the more serious by the fact that no duty has been imposed on imported cotton simply because American cotton is exclusively a product of the South, and therefore only Southern people can be injured by foreign competitors. All of the other staples are protected, such as wheat and corn, in the cultivation of which Northern Republicans are engaged. Furthermore, the McKinley Congress reduced the duty on manufactures of all the coarser cotton goods, thus being the grade which is now largely manufactured by the South, while the duty on finer fabrics was increased for the benefit of Northern manufacturers.

The result of this, as the Charleston News and Courier very justly points out, is "that the cotton farmers are taxed heavily on all of such goods that they buy, at the same time they are compelled to sell their own cotton, packed in home bagging and hooped with taxed ties, in a tax market that is as free to their foreign competitors as to themselves."

WHY RECIPROCITY IS POPULAR.

The satisfaction with which the lately entered into "reciprocal contract" with the Spanish West Indies has been received throughout the country is another proof of the capacity of Mr. Blaine, in endeavoring to save his party from the absolute odium into which the McKinley law would have thrown it, by insisting on the insertion in the Tariff bill of reciprocity clause. No wonder, now that reciprocity has been found to be so popular. Mr. Harrison seeks to claim the credit for it for himself, notwithstanding the well known fact that both he and Major McKinley, if not originally actually opposed to that modification of the stringency of our protective system, certainly never suggested it until after Mr. Blaine had strenuously urged it.

There is a very important lesson, however, which Blaine, Harrison, McKinley and all the rest of the Republican leaders may well learn from the popular sentiment applauding reciprocity, and this is that it is but the emphatic expression of the popular will in favor of a reform of the present oppressive tariff. The election of a year ago, which followed right on the heels of the passage of the McKinley bill by the House, was the most sweeping denunciation of an existing governmental policy which any country has ever witnessed, and it is worthy of being remembered that it was not until after that decisive utterance by the people that reciprocity was even hinted at. Following the political cyclone of No-

vember, '91, came the news that reciprocal "contracts" with Brazil, the Spanish West Indies and San Domingo had been agreed upon, and each announcement was received with unmistakable marks of public approval. What does this mean, except that the people are of the same opinion there were a year ago, and that they demand, equally as strongly now as then, the extension of our commercial facilities?

It has been very truly said that "the United States are getting too large for commercial swaddling clothes." For they produce in profusion nearly all the great staples of trade which are demanded by the world. Outside trade is therefore a necessity to the people of this country, and they will not stand quietly by while friends of monopoly seek to shut them out from commercial intercourse with foreign nations by means of a protective Chinese wall. They are glad of the moderate relief which reciprocity affords, but they will not be satisfied alone with that. They need, and will have, extended facilities for trade, which will enable them to utilize the markets of Europe and Africa in the East and Asia in the West, and such facilities can only be extended them through the medium of wholesale and wholesome tariff reform. This is a plain and eminently practical view of the situation, and it is one which cannot afford the Radicals much comfort when they reflect on the fact that tariff reform will be the great issue of 1892.

RUSSIAN JEWS IN AMERICA.

The impression prevails quite generally that the Russian Jews who have been expelled from their country by the edict of the Emperor belong to such a degraded order of humanity that it is questionable whether their admission as immigrants to our American communities would not be a step of doubtful utility.

This impression appears to be altogether erroneous. It originates in the not unnatural supposition that the Russian Jew would hardly deprive his empire of valuable citizens upon the mere strength of fanatical feeling. The unpopularity of the Jews in Russia is, however, largely owing to their ability to compete only too successfully with other classes of Russians and their expulsion is a measure which is to be attributed to the intolerance of their defeated rivals rather than to any specially obnoxious traits in their nature.

The history of the Russian Jews who have settled in this country has reflected only credit upon their character as citizens. In a recent issue the Baltimore Sun gives the following interesting account of the Russian Jews who have found homes in that city or its immediate vicinity:

"They are an industrious people. Here, where they are allowed freedom to work where they will, they show that they are soon able to take care of themselves. Until they can do so those who preceded them to this country are always willing to assist them. Those who have been here for years are tailors, cloakmakers and cigar-makers. The clothing business has increased nearly threefold since they came here. The cloak business and cigar manufacturers could scarcely get along without them. In other ways they have benefited the city. Coming to Baltimore, they have made the city their headquarters, and as peddlers have wandered through Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina until they have saved some little money. When they open stores in other States they return to deal with Baltimore houses for their supplies."

"How they have grown and prospered since they have enjoyed their freedom is shown by the fact that they have a Jewish paper published in Baltimore with more than 1,200 subscribers. This paper teaches the duties of citizenship, the history of the country and also the Constitution. Besides this they have a friendly inn where immigrants are cared for, days at a time, until they obtain employment, and there again there is the night school at 192 north Front street, where all who will come are carefully instructed in everything which would make them useful citizens. The school is under the special care of Miss Henrietta Szold. She teaches them English, using as her text-book the History of the United States. It is a touching scene when the school is in session to see men of forty and fifty years of age sitting there after having completed a hard day's labor, side by side with boys and girls of ten years, all earnestly engaged in the pursuit of knowledge. There are but few who do not strive to become respectable citizens. Those men who were just allowed to land will remain idle but a short time. Give them but a chance and they will be hard at work. Those who have been here for some time make fair wages now, and every day more and more is being done by them to relieve the sufferings of their co-religionists in oppressed Russia."

INDEBTEDNESS PER CAPITA.

The New York Commercial Bulletin of the 3d, in an editorial, says: "A statement was recently circulated by one of the news agencies purporting to show the population of the principal nations in the world, with the amount of their debts. . . . It served a useful purpose in calling public attention sharply to the very wide difference between the United States and other principal countries of the world as respects the burden of indebtedness. Assuming that the table is at least approximately correct—and in most of its items it differs not widely from other published statements—it may be said that the United States is already in a far more fortunate condition as to the burden of its indebtedness than any other considerable nation. In the rough the indebtedness of this country is about \$22 for each inhabitant, while the debt of Italy amounts sharply to the very wide difference between the United States and other principal countries of the world as respects the burden of indebtedness. 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